MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1872.

Amusements To-day. Academy of Music-!! Transfers, Booth's Theatre-The Handbook. Bowery Thentre-Out of the Fir Howery Thentre-Out of the Fire.

Bryant's Opera House-Sp av. art fill et.

Empire Rink-P T. Farmon's Minagene, Ar.

Epiphany Hall-Panesana of Ireland.

Fifth Avenue Thentre-The Parasis Huabind.

Grand Opera House-Lish Roads.

Lina Edwin's Thentre-The Parasis of Trath.

Nible's Garden-Pail and Farmer Jos.

New York Circus-105 at., app. Academy of Maile.

Dismple Thentre-Hongis Dompts.

Ran Francisco Minatrela-585 Breadway.

Rt. James Thentre-MacKensi North Burgless. St. James Theatre-Mackeys, New House, Tony Paster's Open House-Pastates. Theatre Comique-Jalius the Sear. Thirty-fourth Street Theatre-Stay Confiden Union Square Theatre-Hernaulet Japanes Wallack's Theatre-Inc Veteran, Wood's Museum-II ated Itean, Mallock

What Has Been Proved Against Secletary Robeson.

It has already been proved before the investigating committee at Washington that Secretary Robeson paid out ninetythree thousand one hundred and stateen dollars and ninely-eight cents without authority, and in direct and open violation of an act of Congress.

The recipients of this money were Secon k Co., and PERINE, SECOR & Co., of this

Congress, by an act approved July 13, 1868, directed the Secretary of the Treasury "to pay to Secon & Co., and PERINE, FECOR & Co., the sum of \$115,539.01, which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States," on account of building the Manhattan, Tecumseh, and Mahopac.

The words of the act, "which shall be in full discharge of all claims against the United States," will be noticed. Yet in defiance of this law, in contempt of Congress, and in fraud of the people of the United States, Mr. Robeson subsequently paid to these same parties, on account of these same vessels, the additional sum of \$93,116,981

The only defence, so far as is known, which Mr. Robeson sets up for this fraudulent misappropriation of public money is that he had the advice or approval in doing it of a board of his own subordinates-just as if they could empower him to override and set at naught a plain law enacted by Congress and approved by the President!

The evidence by which this charge has been established is not only decisive, but unquesticnable, consisting as it does almost entirely of official documents from the archives of the Government.

How to Organize at Cincinnati.

The assemblage at Cincipnati was originally called as a mass Convention. Of course it will not do to submit the question of nominating caudidates for President and Vice-President to a mass meeting a majority of whose members might dwell in the very city where the meeting was have him arrested in New York at two held, and might, under certain contingencies, be composed of persons hostile to the objects of those who had called it together. Indeed at one time it was gravely proposed that the GRANT men in and around Cincinnati should gather in force, swamp the Convention, and renominate him for the young ladies' or gentlemen's seminary. Presidency; and as this was entirely consistent with the bayonet tactics of GRANT's Administration, it was thought that it might be attempted.

This insane scheme has perhaps been abandoned, but the practical difficulty of making nominations in a mass Convention still exists. It can easily be avoided. Some of the States may send regular delegations, composed of proper numbers for participating in the duty of making nominations or, though a much larger number may be actually present, they may designate these who are to vote on the question of nominations. The difficulty may be avoided by the States which have not taken this precaution just as it was got over at the famous Free Soil Convention held at Buffalo

There was a sharp competition at that Convention for the chief place on the tiebet. MARTIN VAN BUREN, JOHN P. HALE, and JOHN McLEAN were the candidates. The call for the Convention was like that for the coming assemblage at Cincinnati. An immense body of Free Sollers were present, who met under a huge tent in the public square. Some of the States had named delegates to do their voting, but others had not. Those in attendance from the latter held meetings away from the great crowd and selected their voting delegates. The voting members designated by these two modes met in a church, locked the door, placed Salmon P. Chase in the chair, listened to a speech from Benjamin F. Butlen, who had been VAN BUBEN'S Attorney-General, in favor of the Sage of Lindenwald, and to other speeches in support of HALE, and then took the vote. The result was the nomination of Van Bunen and Adams, which, when reported to the masses assembled in the public square, was greeted with thunders of applause. After a due amount of oratory and shouting the vast throng returned to their several States, and at the close of an exciting campaign, to use the language of Prince John of Lindenwald. they slew Gen. Cass and sent his body

home by the way of the upper lakes. In regard to organizing the Convention the course pursued at Buffalo can be repeated at Cincinnati. The people will see to it that the two cases are made parallel

in other respects. The Central American Union.

Four petty States of Central America-Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, and Sar Salvador-have formed a bond of union based upon the principles of the American confederation. To make the union perfect the accession of Nicaragua will be necessary, for the territories of that State lie between those of Honduras and Costa Rica. The five States would make a respectable independent power, with a territory of 175,000 square miles, and a population of about two millions. Had such a union existed in 1855, the adventurous WALKER could not have ruled the fairest portion of Nicaragua for over twelve months.

Ever since the expulsion of the Spaniards the States of Central America have been the scenes of wars, revolutions, and internecine struggles, which have driven away commerce and delayed the advance of civilization. In the new republicall dis- and CRAMER became so excited that two

putes should be decided by the bullot. policemen had finally to interfere. They The thousands of men whose time has heretofore been occupied in warlike pursuits might then devote themselves to the development of the rich resources of the country. United Central America, with a population larger than either Ecuador or Venezuela, could then place itself in the first rank of Spanish-American States,

The Romance of an Arrest-A Funny Letter Writer.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE is a politician residing at Philadelphia, and was formerly

State Treasurer of Pennsylvania.

The State had some claims against the United States. Gov. GEARY, according to a statement which he has recently published, had but little confidence in those claims, and one George O. Evans was employed to collect them. Mr. KEMBLE gave Mr. Evans the following letter of introduction: "TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURG, }

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISHING, I March I, 1867. (
"DEAR TITIAN: The bearer of this note is Mr. GEORGE O. EVANS, a very intimate friend of none. He has some very large claims against the Government, and I want you to put him through precisely as you would me. He understands addition, division, and silence. You will find him a perfect gentleman, and 1 expect you to confide in him, Yours truly, "WM. H. KEMBLE."
"TITIAN J. COFFEY, ESQ., Washington, D. C."
We published this letter in THE SUN, with

We published this letter in The Sun, with

On Saturday last, as Mr. Dana was returning from Washington, when the train was near Philadelphia, about two o'clock in the morning, Mr. Dana was aroused by a remarkably polite gentleman, who informed him that he had an order of arrest. "What is to be done?" inquired Mr. DANA.

"Whatever is most agreeable to you," replied the officer. "You can go to any hotel you like. All I want is your word that you will remain there, and I will call on you in the morning."

"Very well," said Mr. D.; "we will go to the Centinental."

A carriage was procured by the officer, and Mr. Dana, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. WILLARD BARTLETT, who was returning from Washington with him, was driven to the Continental. On arriving there they offered to pay for the carriage, "No." said the officer of inexhaustible politeness, "I will get that from Mr. KEM-

"Please give me your address before you go," said Mr. DANA.

'My name is TAGGART," replied the of-Scer; "I am Chief of the Detective Force of Philadelphia."

In the morning it was ascertained that bail in five thousand dollars was required. This was volunteered at once by friends of Mr. Dana. Indeed Mr. Kemble, the complainant, was chivalrie enough to remark that if there were nobody else to go bail for Mr. Dana he would bail him himselfwhich shows that Mr. KEMBLE must be a good-hearted fellow, anyhow,

We understand that Mr. KEMBLE says that his letter did not refer to the State claims. He admits its authenticity, and that he gave it to Mr. Evans, but alleges that it referred to some claims of his own, and that it meant nothing wrong. We take him at his word, and accept the construction which he puts upon his own funny epistle; although we should advise him to consult the "Ready Letter Writer" for some better model if he wishes his correspondence to escape suspicion hereafter. At all events, if we ever o'clock in the morning, although we can never expect to rival him as a letter writer. we will be as chivalric as he was, and offer to go bail for him. Meanwhile, Chief Detective TAGGART ought to be appointed as a professor or teacher of politeness in some

Cramer at Copenhagen.

amily connection with the President was sent as our Ambassador to Denmark, has recently been giving renewed evidence of spendent of the Flensborg Gazette writes which the following is the substance:

There are in Copenhagen several fashionible clubs, among which the Royal Club, which has an elegant suite of apartments at the Hotel d'Angleterre, is the most aristoeratic. The Royal Club has upward of three hundred members. All the Minister and other high dignitaries of the royal Government and of the municipality of Copenhagen, as well as most of the members of the foreign Legations, belong to it. When a new foreign Ambassador arrives and desires to become a member of the club, he is usually admitted immediately, and during the thirty years the club has been in existence it has never occurred that upon the vote of admission of the representative of a foreign power a single black ball was

east against him. A few weeks ago Mr. CRAMER informed the President of the club that he wished to become a member, and in accordance with the usage his name was duly posted on the bulletin board. Numerous objections were immediately made to Mr. CRA-MER's admission. Among others, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who is a prominent nember of the Executive Committee, delared that he would at once withdraw rom the club if Mr. CHAMER should be adnitted. Finally, the venerable President of the club, Mr. Counsellor Hansen, called upon Mr. CRAMER and advised him kindly not to persist in his application, inasmuch is there was every prospect of its being rejected. Mr. CRAMER did not take the hint kindly. He waxed very wroth, and after naking various fruitless attempts to find out from the President who were his prinipal opponents among the members of the

lub, peremptorily refused to withdraw als application. As a matter of course, this singular refusal did not increase his popularity among he members, and when the vote was aken only about a dozen white balls were ast for him. The remainder were all black. When CRAMER heard this he be ame really furious. Instead of keeping ilent about the matter, as any well-bred person would have done, he went about the city denouncing the members of the Royal Club as a set of aristocratic snobs who wanted to send him to Coventry because he was a man of the people and the representative of a republican government. Four days afterward he was in the vestibule of the Royal Opera House, conversing with two or three acquaintances in German. Dr. Mellen, s prominent member of the Royal Club, who had taken a leading part in Chamer's rejection, passed the group. When CRAMER perceived him he raised his voice and said something very offensive about the club. Dr. Mellen stopped, and an angry alterention ensued between the two. A large

number of people gathered around them,

asked the gesticulating and shouting American Ambassador to leave the place, which

he did amid the sneers of the bystanders. If this story be true-and it bears on its face the marks of truth-Mr. CRAMER not only lacks the discretion to refrain from forcing himself into society which he is plainly told will not receive him, but the diplomatic self-control which would teach him to endure the rebuff in silence. It is conduct like his which makes the name of American a reproach in Europe, and if GRANT'S administration could be any more disgraced than it is, the appointment of such a man would do it.

The third annual report of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners con-tains a mass of information relating to the railroad system of that State, with a great deal of other matter of general interest to all who are in any manner connected with railroad enterprises. From it we learn that within the limits of the State there are 1,605 77-100 miles of railroad in operation, being one mile of road to each 4 86-100 square miles of territory, and to every 907 inhabitants. The public feeling excited by the Revere accident on the Eastern railroad in August last has led the Commissioners to devote a good deal of space to a discus sion of railroad accidents, their causes, and the means for their prevention. During the year ending September 30, 1871, there were 280 casual-ties reported to the Board as having occurred n the several railroads of the State, of which 157 resulted in loss of life. Of the whole number killed and injured, 111 were passengers, 53 were employees, and 53 were persons otherwise described. The causes leading to railroad accidents in this and other countries have been very thoroughly examined, and as a result of their investigations the Board recommend as provisions for security in the future : First, the eneral adoption of brakes operated from the comotive, to enable the engineer at all times o control his train; second, the construction of Il new cars in such a manner as to prevent telecoping; third, the adoption of approved tandard heating apparatus, and the disuse of any illuminating substance other than candles. or a fluid incapable of ignition at less than 300 legrees Fahrenhelt; fourth, the substitution of Fresnel lanterns in place of the ordinary taillights now in use; fifth, a brakeman to be sta loned always on the last car of every train whose duty it shall be to have charge of all train signals, and to provide for the safety of the rear of the train in case of danger; sixth, the general use of the telegraph in aid of the present time-table system. Other ecommendations of less importance relating to the security of trains are made; but these are well worthy the consideration of railroad managers outside the limits of Massachusetts as well as within that State. The suggestions relating o heating apparatus and the use of explosive duids for lighting cars should be heeded everywhere, and it would be well if the Legislatures of all the States would take measures to enforce a reform in the appliances now too ofter used for lighting and heating cars. Hundreds of lives have been sacrificed to the penuriousness railroad companies who have used lamps co alning dangerous oils because a few cents of a trip could be saved by this false econom probably forgetting that the danger to their property was as great as that to the lives of the passengers. The Board has compiled a code of miform rules and regulations for operating railroads, which has been accepted by the principal orporations, and will probably be adopted by all the railroads in Massachusetts.

The Legislature having smashed the Brooklyn Ring, the next thing in order is the election of honest men for the vacant offices. t is generally conceded that Mr. ARCHIBALD M. BLISS, who while Water Commissioner voted against the reservoir and pavement swindles, thereby incurring the enmity of Boss McLaugh-LIN, will be made President of the Water Board. Mr. ROBERT H. ANDERSON, who did much effective tive work in defeating the Ring, is also mentioned for a prominent position. Such men as these will give Brooklyn an honest and economical government.

It has been extensively reported that the mildings going up in the burnt district of Chicago have been carelessly and cheaply constructed of poor materials, badly put together; and that the erection of frame buildings is so general the young lady some attention, and invited her The Rev. Mr. CRAMER, President GRANT'S that New York insurance companies are very rother-in-law, who in consequence of his | chary of taking burnt-district risks. The Chicacases where unsafe buildings have been put up, are better built, and of stronger walls and proportions than before the fire. It further says o that paper from Copenhagen a story of the business buildings generally have been so of the first-class companies have advised larger lines of insurance than were ever before known forced, which adds to the general confidence inspired by the improved character of the bus ness blocks which have been erected. It is estimated, after a careful survey of the work in from the date of the fire three-fourths of the will be either rebuilt or under contract for rebuilding, and that within two years it will be wholly rebuilt. It is thought that Wabash avenue will be the future Broadway of Chicago, and prices of property on that street are rapidly advancing. The original growth of Chicago was vonderful; but the rapidity with which the city

being reconstructed is far more marvellous. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1870, but eventy-six vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 85,099 tons, entered in the San Francisco cus toms district from the Atlantic ports of the United States, arriving by the way of Cape Horn; and only ten vessels, aggregating 11,007 tons cleared from San Francisco for such ports by the same route. During the same period ninety vessels, bringing cargoes of the value of \$4,771.840, arrived from foreign ports, while one hundred with cargoes of the aggregate value of \$0.311.057

The oil producers of Pennsylvania need have but little fear of the market being over stocked with the product of india. From the report of Benjamin Smith Lyman, an American gineer sent to India by Sir EDWARD THORNrox in 1869 to survey the oil regions of that country, it appears that the quantity of coal oil found in the region surveyed was quite inconsiderable The yield from the principal oil well bored in the Punjab region was at first only about fifty gallons a day, and soon diminished to ten gallons a day. Much of the oil in the Punjab is dried of or asphalt. This asphalt was formerly used by he natives as a medicine. Oil is found in many different points in the Punjab, but the quantity s comparatively small. Hopes were entertained quantities might be obtained. Mr. LYMAN satisfied himself upon examination that the oil of the lecomposition of organic matter, was originally way from one set of rocks to another, or beer forced from the lower part of the same bed of rocks to a higher. The quantity of coal oil found n the Punjab being so inconsiderable, and there bein, a regular geological survey of the who of India in progress, the Government did not consider it expedient that the special survey with particular reference to coal oil should be extended beyond the Punjab.

The editor of Harper's Weekly is an office colder under the President. The newspaper tself is one of the strongest supporters of the Administration. After insulting the German by its malicious abuse of Carl Schurz, it turn back upon the Irish as follows:

"st. Patrick's Day was celebrated, March 18, by the Irish Catholics of New York in the usual manner. The streets were blocked by the processionists for several hours, and untold quantities of whiskey were druck There were 201 arcests made by the police during the day, and many bloody allrays took place."

SOME NEW BOOKS. An Interior View of Mormon Life,

We have received a copy of a new work just issued entitled A Lady's Life Among the Mormons, by Mrs. T. B. H. Sten-HOUSE (American News Company), which contains a narrative of the personal experience of the author as one of the wives of a Mormo elder during a period of more than twenty years. It forms a volume of 221 pages, with a number of illustrations by H. L. Stephens.

Mrs. Stenhouse was born in the Isle of Jersey. Her parents embraced the Mormon belief while she was a young girl, and she was converted to the same faith under the preaching of Elder Stenhouse, then a young Mormon missionary who was engaged in recruiting saints in the Old World to swell the hosts of Brigham Young in the new Utah Zion. She became the Elder's first wife, and accompanied him on his missionary journeyings. It was not until she had been mar ried several years that the revelation concerning polygamy was made public. Of course, Mrs. tenhouse was greatly shocked to learn that her husband was likely to increase the number of his wives indefinitely while she would be still truthfulness of the Mormon creed, and really thought that the doctrines of the Mormon teachers were derived from divine inspiration she was fain to accept the practice of polygam by the male saints, her husband included, as a religious duty. But human nature is weak, and when Mrs. Stenhouse tells us that at the time the polygamous doctrine was first introduced her soul rebelled and she became a sore trial to her husband, no one will be disposed to doubt From the account given by Mrs. Stenhouse the missionary labors of her husband, it as pears that the preaching of polygamy aided t procure recruits for Brigham's dominions. I

cemed probable enough that the prospect of

husbanding wives by the dozen might be viewed

as a temptation by inexperienced young men but how it was that women could be induced to emigrate to Utah, in the full knowledge of the degraded position there assigned to their sex has always been a mystery to the Gentiles. fanatical faith in the tenets of Mormonism un doubtedly had something to do with this ac quiescence in the revolting system of polyg mous marriages; but other considerations also exerted an influence. Young girls were please with polygamy, for it increased their chances of marriage. They were taught that in Utah would be their privilege to tell any man of their love, and that on making their preference known to the man of their choice it would be his duty to marry them. They believed that after reach ing Zion they could marry any of the saints who should strike their fancy, and this was enough to captivate them; they never stopped to con sider the consequences of such a system. Discontented wives also saw in Utah the same relief from conjugal infelicities that a similar class in this country seek in Indiana, for they were taught that in Zion the Gentile chain was broken, and that women who were dissatisfied with their husbands could find new ones among the saints, as marital obligations assumed before conversion to Mormonism were not recognized by the Lord. In this way many families were roken up, and any convert possessing a pretty face or an attractive person was always supplied with the means of making the journey to Utah In 1838 Mrs. Stenhouse and the Elder crossed the plains to their future home in Salt Lake City. It was two years after arriving there be fore Mrs. Stenhouse had any reason to suppo that a Mrs. Stenhouse number two was likely to be introduced into the family circle. The Mor non wives have an excellent custom. When ever a Mormon leaves home in the evening, after aking unusual pains in arranging his tollet, hi wives very carefully refrain from asking his where he is going. To do otherwise would be considered excessively ill-bred. At the same time they have the privilege of exercising their imaginations on the subject to the fullest extent, and they usually avail themselves of their reserved right in this matter. The time came when Elder Steahouse began to bestow unusual care upon the tie of his cravat when going out of an evening, while all at once he became greatly awakened to a sense of his religious duties, and the importance of fulfilling all of enough to know what this meant, and was not, therefore, much surprised to learn that another Mrs. Stenhouse was shortly to make her appearto their house; but from the description given

very much. Still, Mrs. Stenhouse says the was a nice girl, and under any other circumstances sho ould have liked her very much. At last, fifteen years after her marriage, Mrs. Stenhouse went to the Endowment House, and standing by the altar, placed the new wife hand in that of her husband while the marriage ceremony was performing. This is a proof of faith that the first wife is expected to give if she wishes to rotain her good standing among the Mormons, and it is seldem withheld. But, al-though the power of fanaticism may cause a voman to give her apparent sanction to such a eremony, it is evident from the story told in this book that the feelings aroused in the hearts of the Mormon first wives, when their rights are thus invaded, are just as bitter as those which munity by acts of open infidelity on the part of husbands toward their wives.

of the visit, it is not probable that either Mrs

After the lapse of three more years the Elder thought it was about time for him to add at ther jewel to his crown, and Mrs. Stenho made no objection, as she felt that he might a well have twenty extra wives as the or siready had, especially as she had been taught to believe that the more wives her husband possessed in this world the more glory he would have hereafter. But the mother of number three, by an indiscreet remark, completely exinguished this feeling of indifference. The old lady confidentially told Mrs. Stenhouse that the Elder was the first and only man her daughter had ever loved, supposing that the intelligence would afford great delight to number one. The sult, as might have been anticipated, was just he reverse, and suggested to that lady the prors. So, while her husband was sweetly and asciously slumbering, she extracted some e young lady's tender episites from his st, and the ardent passion expressed in so aroused the natural indignation of a that she firmly resolved she would never it to another trial of the kind. And she

harmoned, but is surginary her own domestic relations with his planets of the Elder. Nelty say what disposition was made dies when the Elder finally see e. Mormons in 1870, althoughes her satisfaction at having any rivals in the affections loand. It is not likely, however, awful means were resorted to for bind the desired release. It is produced from the children in the satisfaction and the desired release.

HAWKINS'S BILL INVALIDATING NATURALIZATION PAPERS, Proposition to Punish Ten Innocent Mert that One Guilty May Not Escape. They Senate's Amendments to the Seventy's Charter-Senator O'Brien's Resignation,

ALBANY, March 30 .- The session of the Assembly was almost entirely consumed in a discussion over Hawkins's bill to declare invalid the naturalization papers drawn up in New York city just previous to the Presidential election of 1868. The bill compels the holders of these cerificates to submit fresh proof of their validity, and makes the Attorney-General prosecutor. It was opposed by Mr. Moseley, who held that the effect of it would be a general withdrawal of the papers granted in that year, and that it would be very unjust to a large number of perons. He believed the best way to make good citizens of foreigners who came here was to give them every facility for becoming citizens. White he had no doubt that many fraudulent naturallzation papers were given out in that year, yet he his wives indefinitely while she would be still believed the great majority of them were per-living; but as she was a faithful believer in the feetly legal. Mr. Hawkins added that 27,997 fraudulent certificates were taken out at that ime, and that they were still being voted upon. Mr. D. B. Hill argued that the bill was unconsti tutional, and would be an act of injustice and great hardship to thousands of poor men. Mr. Alvord never expected to hear a denial that great frauds had been committed in New York, but he thought that the act should be amended so as to put the onus of proof of genuineness of the papers upon the prosecutor instead of the holder thereof, and in answer to an assertiov Hawkins, that the records of the court did ot contain the names of a fraction of the perons holding these certificates, said that if this

NO COURT COULD SUSTAIN THIS LAW should it pass. He wound up with an effort to strengthen the wavering on the question of removing the judges, by calling upon them to rise in their majesty, and purge the Bench of its coruption. Then Speaker Smith, after telling all about the great importance of citizenship, expressed surprise that the gentleman from Chenung-who came from a city where they were about building a State prison which was to be filled with men deprived of citizenship-should think this law monstrous and unconstitutional. He wanted iron-clad statutes, so rigid and se stringently guarded as to secure to the people of this State—trouble to poor men or not—an honest and legal vote at the ballot-box. After further discussion, the amendment of Mr. Alvord to put the burden of proof upon the prosecutor was lost. Mr. D. B. Hill then moved to include the Court of Common Pleas for the readjustment of the papers, to substitute the District Attorney of New York for the Attorney-Genera as prosecutor, to amend so as to admit of an appeal to higher courts, and to allow the cases is be tried by jury—all of which were lost. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. stringently guarded as to secure to the people of

THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

There is much speculation as to whether the Assembly will concur with the amendments made by the Senate to the New York charter. It is asserted by some that it will not; that the conference committee, which is to be appointed by the Assembly, has already been agreed upon, and that they will insist upon the charter being restored to the shape in which it passed the House, and that the wrangle over it will be kept up until the very last of the session, when a new charter, or the charter of 1870 with some amendments, will be introduced and put through "with tidelay debate, or amendment." The retent of Comptroller Green will, it is asserted, met with determined opposition in the Assembly. But it is probable that the Assembly will, after making some forther amendments, concur, it being the object of the majority to g. I control of the patrona re and money of the following are THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER.

Section two is amended as follows: The legislative power of the said corporation shall be vested in a Common Council consisting of a Board of Abdermen, which shall consist of six members from such senate district, to be elected as hereinatter product, and of a Board of Assistant Aldermen, which shall consist of two members from each Assembly district, to be elected as bereinatter provided;

Section ten, relative to the veto power, was hanged as follows:

The twenty-first section fixes the election for Mayor every year after this for the second Tuesday of April. This year it is to take place on the last. The twenty-eighth section was amended ast. The twenty-eighth section was amended y giving the appointment of the Superintendent f Markets to the Mayor instead of the Board of

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The thirty-first section, in relation to the Department of Public Works, as follows:

ollowing are the amendments of that part

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT. THE FIRACE DEPARTMENT.

THE 18AACE DEPARTMENT.

The 18AB day of May, 1834, unless removed the Mayor, the Department of Fluorice's true charge of the Comptreller of the city of New York now in onice, who shall have ers, and be subject to all the duties of the less, and be subject to all the duties of the local city, as in this act provided, except the possible of the X-comptreller and the Commissioners. From and after yof May, 1834, said department shall be used of the Comptreller of the city and count

ment; the ist and 15th days of May, 1872, three Tax hers shall be appointed in the manner preceition 20 of this act, who shall hold office fill, and shall each receive an annual salary of ancies in their offices shall be filled as prend section 79. From and after May 18, 1834, annissioners of the Treasury provided form the treasury provided form the treasury provided form

OTHER AMENDMENTS. The eighty-eighth section, as amended, produce that members of the Board of Public Instruction shall not receive any pay for their serices. The amendment to the one hundred dection is aimed at the pavement swindle:

Any ordinance or resolution her tofore passed for any

Any ordinance or resolution here to fore passed for any verment which has not been petitioned for by a marry of the owners of the adjoining properly to be affected, and for which no contract has been entered into award of contracts made, is hereby declared to be operative and void. The one hundredth at I third section, which egislates it of office "on the first Monday of May" the Alderman id Assistant Alderman and their cierts and subordites, the Mayor, the Commissioners of Public Instruction and the Trustees and Inspectors of Common books, and "on the light day of May" all the other city ficials, was amended by adding "the Corporation uncel," and by striking out the words "Computolice" at "Commissioner of Public Works."

\$5,000 TO THE WIDOW OF SERGEANT HYATT. After a long discussion as to who ought to pay he money, the Senate passed the Assembly bit iving \$5,000 to the widow of Sergeant Hyatt ho was killed in the riot of the Eth of July ith an amendment that the city instead of the tate should pay the money. Why this money neud be paid by the city, when Sergeant Hyatt as a member of the National Guard, and acting nder orders from the Governor, the Senators ould not explain. But then New York city is lewed as legitimate game for the reformers who in that institution.

SENATOR O'BRIEN'S RESIGNATION.

THE ALBANY LEGISLATURE. business. Mr. Niles is determined to probe it to the bottom, and will, if necessary, ask permission for the committee to sit and take testimony during the recess.

As the weeks roll by and no action is taken in the case of Senator Wood, the opinion gains ground that he will neither be expelled nor resign. At least half a dozen caucuses have been held on the subject, and while no definite action has been taken, yet in private conversation. I fail to find a single Senator who believes that fail to find a single Senator who believes that under the evidence he can be expelled. It is now asserted that Senator Ames, the Chairman of the committee of investigation, who is at home sick, has written a letter to one of the Senators, in which he condemns the resolution of expulsion introduced by Senator Chaffield, and says if he is able to be in his seat when it comes up that he shall vote against it. He is said to favor a resolution censuring Senator Wood for having borrowed money of Tweed, and one to that effect is said to be written, and will be offered as a compromise if enough Senators can be induced to promise to vote for it to carry it senator Wood has prepared a long defence it which he gives what jurpo ts to he a full his try of his transactions with Tweed & Co., claim we start the whole matter was a legitimate bus! I we say one else but the persons interested have a ty husines, and will demand a dismissed of the SENATOR WOOD'S CASE. tany one else but the persons interested hat business, and will demand a dismissal of tages. Senator Woodin is said to take to eview, and will conduct the defence ator Wood before the Senate. He is absent in the best of the end of the same than the best of the same than the best of the same than the best of the same than the wood is accused, of taking money of, it is asserted, yete for either expelling turing him.

SUPERINTENDENT MILLER. vestigation into the charges against Me exclusation into the charges against as closed, and the testimony is in a the printer. Probably never before its ry of the State has there been a moist case of personal and political personal this. The prosecution has been intellegent of the conducted by Mr. Harnes, a formula dent, and a personal enemy of Mill all the political influence of the St and of Speaker Smith, who wants for a friend has been the speaker smith. wify his retuoval. But political necessimula that we shall be sacrificed, and it is at the weakthess of the testimony agains what induced Mr. Alvord, at the requesaker Smith, As introduce a bill reorgan in surprise. the Insurance Department and Jerselating Miller out of office. If the Sage of Unorder expects to increase his chances of occupy of the Governor's chair by such means, he will an himself much mistaken.

It is conceded that there has not been, nor is there likely to be, anything proved against the Judges on which to base charges of impeach-ment. Hence that plan of getting rid of them has been abandoned, and they are to be re-moved by joint resolution of both Houses, under the cry of political necessity. The leaders seem to have no doubt of their ability to do this, while they know it would be impossible to ac-complish their purpose before a court of im-peachment, where they would have to meet the peachment, where they would have to meet the honor and ability of the Judges of the Court of Appeals.

DISGRACEFUL REPUBLATION. The New Providence Bond Case Worse than the Sun Stated it. To the Editor of The Sun.

Sir: My attention has been attracted to the brief but just remarks in the SUN of the 28th inst., in reference to the practical repudiation is dence, in Union county, New Jersey, of the bonds issued by them to aid in the construction of the New Jersey West Line Railroad, and for which they have received stock in said road for he full amount of the bonds issued. I beg leave to make one or two corrections of statements in that article. The town has refused to honor the coupons since January, 1871, instead of July 1871. You also state that "relying on the integ ity of the town many attaches of our mone; institutions invested in the bonds," &c. Nov ir, I speak what I know when I assert that n only has the class spoken of been swindled be men of toil, men who for long years have strumen of toil, men who for long years have struggled to accumulate, and by frugality had accumulated a little money to support them and their dependent families in declining years, being residents of New Jersey, and having implicit confidence in the honor and integrity of Jerseymen at least, invested their little all in these bonds, to find at last that their hopes are blasted, and nothing but poverty and perhaps want is in store for them and their little children in the future. Is this not shameful? Is it not criminal? The thief and pickpocket you may possibly guard against; but the repudiator is more subtic and cunning, and can only be regarded as infinitely more dastardly and dangerous than either of the former. It is hoped, for the credit of New Providence and for the credit of New Jersey, that the inhabitants of that township will without further delay voluntarily recede from this most unenviable position in which they have placed themselves; and to the accomplishment of this, many hard-working men of New Jersey solicit your powerful aid, and the aid of all good and true men of whatever name or party.

March 36, 1872. HONESTY

POSSIBLY A MURDER.

to Young Men on their Muscle. Yesterday afternoon Michael J. Reilly, a

printer, entered the Park House in Chathar street. Reilly had been drinking a little and w. rdered out of the hotel. As he reached the ddewalk a young man named George Richards began to tease him. Reilly cautioned the young flow and finally made for him with an u rella. Richards dropped his hat and rat he street in the direction of the Times office He kept out of Reilly's way without any troub and still continued teasing him. John Rayno a stout-built young man, stood in the street. A Beilly past him he raised his fist and struck rently lifeless. Raynor stood looking at him a few sec re-witnesses should, "Arrest that i Park Hospital where its would was discovered by the was delivious. His recovery is certain. Richards and Raynor were taken the Chambers street police station, where the were locked up. Raynor acknowledged that struck the blow, but declared that he did it defence of Richards. Both men said that the ledged at Joe Hall's, formerly Mat Gooderson

dged at Joe Haits, formerly hat troodersor ark House. Richards said that he did bage mashing occasionally about the Califor learners. He was afterward released, and ered to present himself in court this morn repared to testify. On inquiry at Joe Haite reporter learned that the Park House woll the residence of either Richards or Raymon the court of the residence of either Richards or Raymon the residence of either Richards or Raymon the court of the residence of either Richards or Raymon the Raymon AMUSEMENTS.

Italian Opera. Easter week is ushered in with an abun-dance of pleasant entertaloments for those who have practised self-denial during the Lenter fast. Chief among them is the season of Italia Opera that begins to-night with four stars of the first magnitude in the zenith-Parepa, Phillips Wachtel, and Santley. These names have been potent enough to bring subscribers for the sea son for nearly all the best seats. The opera i-changed each night this week, the season begin ning with the time-honored "Trovatore." The four artists in question will undoubtedly give this old opera a more splendid and complete in

erpretation than it has ever received before it The new burlesque, "Poll and Partner Joe," the brought out to a ght at Niho's, Mr. Harry Pos on replaces Mark Smith in the support of Mrs. Wood At Lina Edwin's Theatre the Chapman si ters "The Hunchback" will be played to-night at

Mr. Daly brings out to morrow evening the "Hunapty Dumpty" got his new Easter dressart

Secretary Bellinap's Brother-in-Law. resal a statement that Secretary Belksap has a inted his brother-in-taw, John Temiliason, a rab dier, trader at Camp McDowell, and that John Tor

ason was getting rich. The Cinemnati Commu-is made a mistake. Secretary Belknap did app din Tomlinson, but John Tomlinson was not a r He was a Union officer, and was recommended by Crox ton, Landram, Hobson, and others. John Ton huson i not getting rich. He swears that he is getting poor, and I believe it. He is Secretary Belknap's brother-in-law and is so nice a fellow that I am sure Secretary Belknap

Yours truly, A PRIEND of BELENAP. Seven Women Ivilled by an Explosion.

city. An explosion occurred in a safety fuse manufatory, where a number of females were employed on ingassal loss of life. Seven women were silled and of indistinating. Several others were seriously injured, as it is feared some or them may not survive.

LIFE IN THE METROPOLIS

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE

SUN'S REPORTERS. A Fright to the Morgue-The Scream that Capt. Leary Heard.
One day last week Capt. Leary, of the Thirty fifth street police station, took it into his head to povisit to the Morgue. The captain had read an account in The Sun of the chastly array of dead contained within its walls, and became curious to see the chastly

pectacle for himself.

When the captain visited Bellevue there were found ing, lay the body of a young man named who had been drowned that morning. It was awaiting identification. Capt. Leary stood for a while gazing upon the dead. Then he went out to the sidewalk, and, while standing there, was startled by a shries from a group of women. Turning to Officer Nealis, the capinit hody of furicy.
e man's dive! cried one; "I -aw his eves move."
did I," exclamorianciae; "Look at the color if

is face."
"Nonsense," sold Officer Nealis.
Nevertheless, he took a long and close look at the only. The next connent he ran out to the show als and promoted the captain.
"Come in here a minute, captain," he said. "I be only there's one of these belies has some high in it. I they achered to their story. They declared had seen the eyes of the dead man move more in teatres passing across the captain's next for loss of the dead man move sent for loss of the dead, so was nowner to be found on office, who keeps the seys access of the dead, done was nowner to be founded from the seys of the dead, for more than two physicians we have a fine for a time see, tall. They examined the accould find no signs of tire.

The West Weld's Victims All us One Man In 585 Bowlery there was a meeting inst

uccting, the first having been on the third it had been ascertkined that some ast evening Mr. D. Morrison presided, Reports owed that the slamus had said to unjust be a proper say.

days evening arr, b. Survivise pressure, i.e., owed that the claims had arr is vir put to a proper with the property of that no virgini remains in money at heef. A virtuals was payed to Mr. S. D. Morris, ex-Dist, increay for first alye, for his absinite set of compensation to the claims of on the sufference. The hearthest is a sunge of Discourse the sufference.

A Long Islander's Experience with the Fourt Ward Highwaymen.

Lewis Lowe came to New York last Saturday from Flushing with some produce, which he's sold for over \$100. Then he went on an exploring to ur in the Fourth Ward. When he reached McCuilough's blace at Dak and James streets he was full. He met the "c Wilam Byrnes, and when he went out of the ba. "" When Lowe reached a onely neit of \$200 bail, and howe was held at the To-cation.

Pulled Out of the Jaws of Death. As a Fulton ferry boat was entering the son the New York side early on Saturday morning to roung men stood side by side on the front part of boat, outside the chains. They were well-dressed, hand some men, and were in a very joyad mood. The boat struck the bridge with a scarcely perceptible jar, and rec ded about twenty liches. The young man in the centre of the three did not notice the gap between the boat and the bradge. In stepping off ne fell through going down to his armpits, simultaneously the two men at his side cach grasped an arm, and by a powerint sudden pull, drew their comrade from the jaws of death) his feet scraped the boat and orings as they were drawn out. The glastly whiteness of the man's face showed that he had received a mental shock that will long leave a vivid impression upon his mind. The extraordinary cooliness and presence of him of his fricture had saved that the restriction of the fricture had saved that the restriction of the fricture had saved that the contract of the same terrible deaths. An instants healthein on their part, and he would have been crushed.

Excitement in Montelair, N. J. act stablishing a Board of five Road Comm for the township of Montciair. It gives to these Con missioners extraordinary powers, anthorizing them t appropriate any lands which in their opinion may be needed for the construction or widening of roads, and

A Fourth Avenue Stage Robbery

Organized Against Sergeant McCallough.

An Easter Sanday Crush in Trinity Church Notwithstanding the torrents of rain on Ea anday morning. Trinity Church was not only fill atmost capacity, but the outer possiges at aachies were throughd by a dripping crowd, why enrolled orchestra, under the direction and P. Moran, performed their parts admirably, to the musically large number of persons and should be partaking of the holy communion, it ce was not concluded before logically and long is hour lander de remained in their pews have a grand strains of Mocarts. "Optically Excelsi-

The Death of a Faithless Lover. Edward D. Waltz, who was shot on This is it by his slighted sweetheart, died on Significant. The gorl had such him for breach of po-

A Suffolk County Desperado.

A Greenwich Street Transco

The Death in a Berral Ch.